PUBLISHED DAILY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter :—52 Rupees Per Annum ;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 8.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.

For others the charges are :
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without an additional charge to Subscribers.
Bombay, July I, 1841.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors and two Pressmen—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.
July 8th, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. included in the charge
To Non-Subscribers.....½ Rupee per Copy.
To Subscribers in England.....1£ 1*s. in advance.*

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack			Rs. 2
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3
Gentlemen's	Ditto	Ditto	„ 1½
Printing	Ditto	Ditto	„ 3

Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

Gazette Office, July 8th 1841.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... R. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 3 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each	R.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading, each	„	8
Powers of Attorney	„	8

TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with a family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children. Apply at this Office.

THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant : it will, also, for the future (by the means of *Supplements*) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is charged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

COURIER, JUNE 26.

Curiosity is one of the most eccentric of motives, and the laughable phenomena it occasions now and then was never better illustrated than last evening when the Governor General and Dhost Mahomed visited the Childers. Every evening are these examples of the powers that are and of the powers that were to be seen on the course, so that to Calcutta eyes they are somewhat familiar, yet despite the rain the road was last night literally blocked up and passage interrupted, because their Excellencies instead of driving in an accustomed order stopped midway and were rowed in a bauleahto H. M. brig !

Dean Swift, we think, observed that he walked daily and unnoticed on College Green, but so ludicrously constituted are common minds that if he stood still and held up his finger he should be environed by a crowd ! The Governor General and the Dhost also visited the Phlegethon, but we do not know whether a similar crowd was then in waiting to see the interesting and extraordinary sight of their getting into and out of a bauleah.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, JUNE 26,

NEWS RELATIVE TO THE GWALIOR GOVERNMENT,—The force that was dispatched by this Government against the robbers at Kundowlee on the banks of the Chumbul, generally designated the Khoond gang, has fortunately (we are given to understand, from a correspondent at Agra,) effected the desired purpose.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A melancholy occurrence happened yesterday on the river : it appears that a native caulker was engaged to work on board one of the English ships in the harbour, to caulk the sides of the vessel in conjunction with others. The carpenter (a European) found the man skulking on deck ; and desired him to go to his work on the platform ; the man obeyed, but was shortly after detected by the carpenter throwing into a dingee alongside a quantity of brass nails which had apparently been stolen from the ship. The carpenter it is affirmed shoved the man overboard, but he positively alledges that he caught hold of him by his dhotee, and that he, fearing he would be made over to the Police, jumped overboard ; be that as it may, the caulker is missing. We refrain from entering into full particulars, as the case is before the Chief Magistrate.

HURKARU, JUNE 26.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the Steamer Proserpine, Hough, from England 17th Sept., and Madras 19th June.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 29.

SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT K. C. B.—Major General Sir R. Arbuthnot K. C, B. reached this Presidency on Saturday evening, when a salute of 11 Guns was fired in announcement of the Major General's arrival.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Three Companies of the 8th Regiment, under the Command of Lieutenant Cooke, arrived from Singapoor on Sunday night and were disembarked last evening.

COONOOR 19*th June*.—" Dawson's Hotel at this place is a most comfortable and well conducted Establishment. We are now sitting before a good wood fire in a neat little room the doors and windows all closed and curtains drawn, for it is 8 P, M. The climate puts me much in mind of dear old England and the cold of the Hills is most delightful. Coonoor is a beautiful place the scenery is far superior to that of Ootacamund in which we were greatly disappointed.

KAMPTEE, 17*th June*.—We have little stirring here at present, the health of the Troops continues good but the monsoon holds off much to our disappointment and the weather is in consequence intensely hot. Major Grantham 43d N. I. has arrived as has also Cornet Hay 6th L. C. Captain Sheils our late Paymaster has left the station and Brigadier Trewman with Colonels Alves and Walpole start after the monsoon. Lieutenant Keighly 49th N. I has been appointed to the Nizams Service and leaves this in a few days. The only thing Military going on at present is the half yearly inspection of Corps.

MANGALORE, 22*d June*.—" The Moonshee of the 30th Regiment was robbed a few nights ago of money and jewels to the amount of 500 Rupees, the thief turned out to be a woman servant in his employ. The whole of the property has been recovered, excepting about 20 Pagodas—Some days ago a villager was brought in dead, his skull was badly fractured, it would seem from a blow of a heavy weapon, he was, found dead in a Tope close by the village, a Dhobee was suspected as the murderer, but as there was no proof he was liberated—An old woman was lately drowned in the 46th Regiment lines, she was drawing water from a well when the beam on which she was standing gave way and down she went, she was dead before any assistance could be afforded her.

The 30th Regiment had two casualties by death last week, both complaints were of long standing, these are the first casualties (Natives), at the Head Quarters of the Regiment since November last.—Captain Boddam, Acting Engineer is staying here; he leaves for Mercara about the 1st of next month. It is reported that the Rev, Mr. Street and —Reade, Esq- leave about the same time—Death on the 19th instant, the wife of Mr. Grainer of the German Mission—The rain still continues to pour heavily.

" MERCARA, 24*th June*—The Company of Sappers and Miners under the command of Lieutenant Doria of the 28th Regiment N. I., which was stationed at Mooninabad, marched to Frazerpett on the 16th Instant where it will remain during the monsoon, 2nd Lieutenant Bond of the Artillery left this Station on the 19th for Bangalore and Madras. The relief of the out-posts at Veerajinderpeet, Naickanaad and Frazerpett left this Garrison on the 21st Instant and the relieved details returned yesterday. A Jemadar of the 28th Regiment N. 1. died suddenly, on the morning of the 21st Instant he had been complaining of a slight fever for two days only.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject at which I cannot refrain from expressing the most unqualified disgust.

Did you observe in last Tuesday's United Service Gazette the tirade of abuse launched against the late Doctor Milne? I am not now going to canvass the justice of these low-born and ill-timed remarks, but if such were the writer's sentiments, why did he not, as any other honest man give them publicity while the Doctor was in life? the reason is simply this, that the cowardly feeling which he has now given vent to, he dared not avow in the life time of a man, whose shoes he is not worthy of licking the dirt off,—and he now launches forth, not so much on account of the grudge he owes the Doctor, but as a mean revenge on Mr. Milne Junr, who has shunned with unfeigned abhorence all his cringing attempts to scrape acquaintance with him; he is expected shortly in Bombay, and will, I have no doubt, avenge the insult offered to his father's memory.—In the same paper I would beg to draw your attention to the encomium passed on Sir Erskine Perry, and the contrast drawn between him and Sir John Awdry. When the latter gentleman was here, he was never mentioned in the United Service Gazette, but as "our worthy and respected Chief Justice, in his clear and "concise address to the Jury" and words to this effect; but no sooner is his back turned, but this mean writer turns his coat and sticks like a leech to Sir Erskine Perry. Such bare faced flattery is too fulsome to be endured. Even the party thus flattered must be disgusted by the gross adulation of such a favouring sycophant, who would sell his soul to the * * * * * were he by that means to gain subscribers to his journal; but I am sick of him, so I will bring this to a conclusion. Methinks at the death of this * * * * * * * * * * writer I will read in all the respectable journals in India something to the following effect. It is our delightful duty to announce the death of Mr.———who has for some time furnished the Literary world with his abhorred presence, the removal of this * * * * * * * * mass of corruption from the face of the earth, will we have no doubt greatly purify the atmosphere of Letters from the noxious mallaria with which it has been so long polluted.

I am,
Sir,
Your most Obediently,
"NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT."

7th July 1841.

WE received the above together with the following note. We were not acquainted with the late Dr. Milne, but as our correspondent complains of an *ex-parte* statement which appeared in our contemporary we see no objection to the publication of his letter. The asterisks we have substituted: the expressions being somewhat harsh for our Journal.

ED. BOMBAY GAZ.

The writer of the accompanying letter will feel obliged by the Editor of the Gazette inserting it as soon as possible, as it may be gratifying to Mr. Milne, Junr. (of whose arrival the writer was ignorant till after the letter was written) to see that the memory of his father was not allowed to be abused with impunity.

Bombay, 8th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am very happy to inform you of the following news about a heavy fall of Rain and I have no doubt you will be kind enough to publish it in your Journal. On saturday the 26th Instant at 2 P. M. very heavy rain fell for half an hour, but from the evening of that day till the morning of yesterday, there was much heavy rain. The people of this place say that for 2 or 3 years rain never was so heavy as it is this season. This rain is quite sufficient for tillage for a fortnight or 3 weeks At present the water in the River (Called Mayswa which is close to this camp) is as high as the breast of a man. The Burjsurs of this place are very sorry they did not commence tilling before the rain began to fall. They saw in their Shaster, that rain would not fall this year and for this they were glad on account of selling the grain very dear, but now they are so ashamed, that they cannot show their faces to the people. I have got no other news.

MOONSHEE.

Hursole Tuesday 29th June 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 19th July next.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 15th June 1841.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

At Kotra, upper Scinde, on the 4th ultimo, Captain C. C. Rebenack, of the 25th Regiment N. I. deeply and sincerely regretted.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

If public patronage will warrant it we will increase the size of our Journal to double what it is at present.

To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.

"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 9, 1841.

WE learn from a letter dated "Camp near Moostung" June 12th, that the 25th N. I. will march from that place to Khelat in a few days.

A correspondent at Poonah has called our attention to the imposition which is going on in that place in consequence of the Bazaar Sergeant opening a shop for the sale of leathers, tallow, horns of cattle, &c. not only to many of the Mooches, but to the public who are charged considerably more for boots and shoes in consequence of the leather monopoly. If this be really the case we think that as the Sergeant receives a good stipend from the authorities, his trading monopoly should be abolished.

IT is the bounden duty of every Government, and particularly a Christian Government, to watch over the morals of its subjects. Every thing has its due limitations, and authority has its share when in the hands of just men. There are some acts, the perpetration of which would justify the interference of a Government, and others over which it could have no controul. We ask for the interference of the Government in a matter which reflects seriously to its discredit, and has had a most demoralizing effect upon a portion, we might say, a great portion of its subjects-habitual *Drunkenness*. This baneful vice, might be checked. Though not perhaps entirely so, it may in a great measure by the introduction of a change in the prevailing system of the sale of spirits, a system which we loath to say is fostered by Government for sordid gain, although fraught with such deleterious consequences to the habits, morals and manners of the community. The extensive and unlimited sale of spirits is allowed, not with any consideration for the comforts of convenience of the people, but with the cherished and predominant one of adding to the coffers of the State. This gain is morally, if not actually, illegitimate. When we see British Soldiers or Sailors and hordes of natives prowling the Streets in a beastly state of inebriation, we cannot help exclaiming, "*yes, the Government has the power to check this, but it has not the inclination.*" We blame not our respected Rulers so much as we do those who have the immediate supervision of the sale of spirit Licences and Farms. No restriction appears, as in the other Presidencies, to be imposed on the sale of spirits, or if they are by law, they are not so, by practice. The sale of spirits to Europeans at Calcutta and Madras is punishable by heavy fine, or resumption of the Farm or Licence. How very different the case is here: there appears to be no objection whatever to a Sailor, Soldier, or Sambo drinking himself to such an extent as to cause the serious impairment of his mental faculties or his physical constitution or even his death. We are not the advocates of total abstinence, we are not teetotallers, but we profess the principles of moderation in all things and such we would recommend to the practice of those who are entrusted with the supervision of the sale of spirits. There are by far too ma repositories for the Liquid fire in Bombay; in opinion there are too many, by one half, and number might well be reduced without slightest detriment to the Abkaree and the ru which regulate the sale of spirits, if any exi are too defective, and call loudly for refor experience suggests, truth echoes *reform*.

We may observe by the way, that the kindn of Government in giving so little trouble to t natives to "enjoy demselves" is not unappr ciated by them; for should they when inflat by the liquor be rather noisy, they may pe chance be lodged in the Chokey or even flogg and with them it is no uncommon remark th by establishing numerous Liquid shops and faci tating drunkenness, the Government hold t enticing spirit in one hand that they may dri freely, and in the other, display a whip to lacera their backs after they have swallowed the drin offering.

THE English have many objections to offer agai the system of espionage adopted in France and a vociferous in their exclamations against the croue ing practice of the continental Police, but fon suppose that a man might travel from Lands-End John o'-groats without it being known to any indi dual but himself who he was, where he had been, whither he was going. In this however he is m taken. A more refined and even a more effect system of espionage exists in England. This is m convenient to the Government because John Bu deceived by the firm conviction that he may where and when he pleases, and that he may do say what he pleases. But surprising and mysteri as it may appear, his movements, his character and credit, are as well although not as openly known England as in France. One of the best proofs of fact is that there has existed in London for ma years, nominally for the protection of merchants traders, a society which undertakes to inform its me bers the character, credit, &c. of any person in En land who may have written to them for goods & by simply sending the society the letter or letters t may be addressed to them. The government is of the chief supporters of the society and inform tion is interchanged.

The government of England wished to resort to scientific system of espionage which was to be carr out at the expense of a society professedly unc nected with any one or any thing but the advan ment of science. We allude to the statistical soci of London. About three years since an *employé* government, we believe, suggested a plan to council of the society to obtain a comprehensive s tistical statement of every individual in the count a census for political purposes. The subject howe passed over. From the English *Chronicle* of Ju last it would appear that government means to c tain for itself what it considers a desideratum, a under the pretence of obtaining a census for gene information intend no doubt *to devote it to the pu pose above stated*. Looking at it only in a scienti light we may with our London contemporary w admire the completeness of the plan, but we the purpose for which we have good authority stating we know it is intended. Few are more des rous of obtaining statistical information than ourselv but we regard political freedom too much to s crifice our liberty at the shrine of the pretended a vancement of science.

The following is the extract from the *Chronicle*:-

Preparations are making in a very business-like manner f the census, which will be taken, throughout the country, Monday next. A blank schedule is left to-day at every hou with full directions for filling it up, under the several divisi of names, age, sex. occupation, and birth (whether in the cou try or elsewhere). The plan for each housekeeper's sched (understanding by "housekeeper" the party now in charge the dwelling) to include the return of all who sleep in t house on the night of Sunday next, June 6. The pape will be called for on Monday. By this mode, either double imperfect returns will be precluded. Visitors wil be reko ed in the localities where they are staying for the time.

From our own correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 184

On the 16th April took place the marriage of th Heir to the Throne the Grand Prince Cesarow Alexander Nicolaiewitsh and the grand Prin Maria Alexandrowna, daughter of the grand duke o Hessen Darmstad, and for 3 days the city of St. Pe

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

tersburgh was illuminated in order to celebrate this Event. By several Ukasses 32 classes of criminals were pardoned, and amongst others also several of those incriminated in the late revolution of Poland, and even some who were destined for Siberia.

At the commencement of the Spring the Circassians commenced again hostilities, and in one of their recent engagements a distinguished commanding officer of the Russians, Genl. Major Backunin had been killed by them. It is to be feared that though often beaten, the Russians may at last by their perseverance and by their great number overpower that brave and independent people.

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JULY SESSION.—JULY 7 1841.

A woman of the name of CASBEE was indicted for stealing from a dwelling house to the value of 407 Rs. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for the space of one year.

RUSTOMJEE NESSERWANJEE, Parsee, was indicted for Larceny to which indictment, he pleaded "not guilty."

Counsel for Prosecution Mr. Judge Advocate Le. Messurier	Counsel for defence Mr. Montriou
Attorney—Acton. S. Ayrton Esq.	Attorney—Collins Esq.

Mr. JUDGE ADVOCATE briefly laid the circumstances of the case before the Jury and called two witnesses, who did not appear and whose recognizances were directed to be forfeited. The Learned Gentleman then called Gungajee Nowrajee who stated that it was his duty to take care of the Government Timber near the Apollo Gate, outside the Fort: he was on duty there on the 21st of May last: he remained there all night Saw two Parsees with a number of coolies carrying away timber towards the Apollo Bunder on that day: witness called out for the Peons of the Custom House Chokee who came and seized one of the Parsees whom the witness recognized as the Prisoner at the bar. This took place after 4 o'clock P. M.

This witness underwent a rigid cross examination by Mr. Montriou, and although his replies to questions put to him were not what could be called satisfactory, still his Evidence was not shaken as to the fact of the prisoner being present when the wood was taken away and as was subsequently proved, by his orders. He did not see the Parsees *touch* the wood, only saw them going *with it*. He had sometimes seen Parsees say their Prayers in the evening but not on the Bunder. Had never seen them do so in the mornings, for then he is "never awake." On being questioned by the learned Judge the witness stated that, the other Parsee ran away and that the Prisoner said nothing when seized. The wood was thrown into the water. Saw the Prisoner with the Coolies for about 2 minutes. Did not hear them speaking; they were carrying the wood, and they were too far off.

There were two other witnesses then examined, Coolies, who had formed a part of the twenty four employed by the prisoner to carry the wood. They clearly proved that they were hired by the Prisoner for the purpose of carrying the wood and received three Rupees for so doing.

There were some discrepancies in the evidence given by these two witnesses but which had not the effect of at all disparaging their evidence, as to the main facts of the case. They both evidently imagined that some culpability might even be attached to them for their part in the transaction. Witnesses were examined who gave the prisoner a character for honesty.

Mr. Montriou made a most powerful appeal to the Jury on the part of the prisoner.

The learned Judge then summed up, drawing the attention of the Jury to the principal points of the testimony, which bore upon the case. One witness had said that he did not see the Parsee *touch* the wood. This was of no consequence. It was sufficient that the Coolies acted under the orders of the Parsee and were paid by him. Moreover, the explanation which had been attempted as to the Parsee merely walking alongside of the Coolies when he was seized, as well as that about praying on the Bunder had utterly failed. After the Judge had made a luminous exposition of the Evidence the Jury found a verdict of "*guilty*" against the Prisoner.

An Officer of the Dock Yard in answer to the Judge stated that altho' he had never been able to bring proof home against any one for stealing wood, still that repeated acts of theft had been committed.

The Learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner who, he said, had been most properly found guilty. The Court, said his Lordship, saw no extenuating circumstances in the case. The Prisoner had disgraced the highly respectable class of society to which he belonged. A class who were daily advancing by rapid strides in knowledge and influence. The Prisoner could not plead poverty as an excuse. In this case it was the duty of the Court to visit the offence with a heavy penalty, and the Prisoner was accordingly sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor for the space of eighteen months in the House of Correction.

THE next case which came before the court was one of cutting and maiming with intent to do bodily harm; there were other Counts in the Indictment varying the offence. There were two witnesses examined against whom the Prisoner had used the violence with which he was charged. They proved that the Prisoner had without provocation attacked them with a bill hook, after they had given him his dinner. No words had passed or had either ever had any quarrel with the Prisoner; and they were at a loss to account for his violence. In the course of the trial it came out that the Prisoner was not sane at times. And altho' the prisoner had been found "Guilty," the Judge after a most particular enquiry as to the state of the Prisoner's mind from those who had opportunities of observing him, directed a re-finding, and the Jury on account of the prisoner's insanity then returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The learned Judge ordered the Prisoner to be sent to the Mad House until cured, upon which with great *sang froid*, the Prisoner said he was "all right."

The Grand Jury here brought in amongst others a "True Bill," against Robert McPhun for Wilful Murder. Alladeen Norah was then put to the Bar, charged with the Manslaughter of his own child.

On Mr. Advocate General Le-Messurier calling the principal witness he was not forthcoming and Mr. Campbell, Clerk of the Crown, stated that he believed the Witness had left Bombay.

After a short delay, the Judge pointed out the unfortunate circumstance which had occurred and which impeded the operation of Justice in this aggravated case. Had the Judge been aware that the witness was out of the way previous to the Prisoner's being called upon to plead, he would have postponed the trial until next sessions. As however he had pleaded to the indictment, that course was now impossible. In accordance therefore with the learned Judge's directions, the Jury found the Prisoner "not guilty" and after a suitable admonition the Prisoner was discharged from Custody.

MALTA TIMES, June 5.

The dates are from Constantinople to the 27th, from Alexandria to the 27th, and from Smyrna to the 29th May. We have also intelligence from Syria and Persia during the last month.

The new *Hatti cheriff of Investiture* is said to be ready, and to contain the following propositions.

1st. The hereditary possession of Egypt is confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and his descendents, *in a direct line.*

2nd Mehemet Ali will be allowed to nominate his own officers up to the rank of a Colonel. The Viceroy can only confer the tittle of Pasha with the consent of the Sultan.

3rd The annual contribution is fixed at 80,000 purses, or 40,000,000 piastres, or L 400,000.

4th The Viceroy will not be allowed to build a ship of war without the permission of the Sultan.

5th. The laws and regulations of the empire are to be observed in Egypt, with such changes of the peculiarity of the Egyptian people may render necessary, but which changes must receive the sanction of the Porte.

On this *Imperial Firman*, the concocting of the infallible wisdom of the Divan, and we may suppose the excellent advice of the plenipotentiaries of the Four Powers, our correspondent observes—"The Hatti Scheriff has not yet been sent to Alexandria, and is delayed until further advices are received from London. It is however in preparation, and Capt. I. Ford is waiting here (Constantinople), with his steamer, to carry the officer to Egypt, charged with the delivery of this *ultimatum.*"

The Greek Patriarch has been dismissed on suspicion that he did not exert himself to the full extent of his power in putting down the insurgents of Bugarla. The archbishops of the three Bulgarian districts were retained at Constantinople when their presence was most needed. This supposition, however, is very ill imagined, for if the Archbishops had taken it into their heads (not a thing improbable) to countenance the insurgents, the troubles of these provinces might have ended in their independence. With the Patriarch has also fallen the Logothati of the Greek nation, and Capu Kihiya of Wallachia by whose influence the first had been put in office. (This policy of increasing the malcontents is very questionable.

THE LEVANT.

MALTA TIMES JUNE 10.

Constantinople, 27th May, 1841.

The long expected second edition of the Hatti Scheriff has been at last definitively agreed on and is on the point of being despatched to Alexandria. It concedes every thing to the Pacha which he could reasonably expect and I think he may be congratulated at having come off with flying colours. He has leave to make all Military or other appointments, except those conferring the rank of Pacha. To levy, collect and appropriate, as he chooses the Revenue of Egypt, provided he remits to the Porte forty millions of Piasters (L 400,000) annually. The objectionable restrictions about the succession of Mehemed Ali's sons are withdrawn, and the right of investiture by the Sultan is alone retained. All Treaties made or to be made by the Sultan to be in force in Egypt in as far as the circumstances of that Country permits. A wide gap this—All the other conditions remain as in the first edition of the Hatti Scheriff. The Sultan seems to amuse himself chiefly in pompous processions to Mosques and moving about with his women from one summer Kiosk to another. He is looking very ill and it is generally thought that a cruize at sea with a good cook would suit his constitution much better than his present mode of life.

Travellers, particularly English, begin to flock in here pretty thickly. A new Hotel under English management is on the point of being opened and is much wanted, the present accomodations being very inferior.

Lord and Lady Grosvenor and family are here. They arrived about a week since in his Lordship's beautiful Schooner.

Constantinople, 27th, May, 1841.

The Imperial Firman, or Hatti Sheriff, has not yet been sent to Alexandria, and is delayed until farther advice from London are received. It is, however in preparations, and Capt J. Ford is retained here for the purpose of bearing to his Steamer the Officer in charge with this ultimatum to Mehemet Alie. In the meantime new Consuls are to be sent out to Alexandria to reopen communications with the Pacha. News from Egypt show that Mehemet Alie is in hopes that something new and unexpected will yet turn up to his advantage, to give a new face to affairs, or delay the firman of the Sultan. The principal cause of this continued hope, no doubt, is the demonstration of policy in his favor, made in some of the principal towns in England, and the new change of Ministry here, and the troubles fast arising in every part of the empire.

The greater Officers of the Porte are employed in devising means of improving the finances of the Government. When the Convention of August 16. 1838 was signed, it was believed by our merchants generally that the commerce of Turkey would in future greatly increase; as much by the total abolishing of all monopoly, as the decrease of all duties to a fixed one of 9 per cent, in lieu of all other interior duties. But in the course of a few months it was perceived that this convention had indeed secured an exemption from the first evil, but at the same time it added an additional tax upon cultivators. In this manner, to the 10 per cent formerly paid by the subjects of the Sultan on their produce, there is now added 9 per cent on its sale and 3 per cent on its shipment, in all 22 per cent, not however including wharf dues, cattle and house tax, duty to the Deftardar Muhassils, and loss sustained by being compelled to furnish grain and other produce at a stated price for the support of the Navy and other branches of the Government—This, the Merchants who drew up the Tariff and took so lively an interest in the Convention, little expected; and it was, more than probable, as little anticipated by the Ambassador. The producers of value in the interior have therefore but little reason to be grateful to the English, and loud complaints are received from every part against this increase of taxation. This disappointment is doubly galling as it is stipulated that the Convention does not preclude in any manner the Ottoman Government from the exersise of the rights of internal administration, and it has thought fit not to lighten its internal duties by an increase of those of its commerce, but to add to both.

A few days ago the Patriarch of the Greek Church was dismissed by the Porte, on a suspicion that he had not sufficiently exerted his influence to prevent, or put down the troubles in Bulgaria; with him fell also Aristarchi, the Logothati of the Greek nation and Capu Kihlya of Wallachia, by whose influence the first had been put in Office. As yet no Logothati has been appointed. Vagorlies, Prince of Samos, between whom and Aristarchi the nomination of the Patriarchs has for many years been, profited by the occasion to exert his own influence in favor of the Bishop of Cysieum. This change, though of frequent occurrence, at this hour of troubles, has an additional importance, and interests in a more than ordinary degree the Greeks of this empire.

Up to this date no news have been received from Candia. Letters from Bevrout give the information that an insurrection has occurred near Mosul and Diarbekir, but no details are yet known.

The Sultan remained at the Sweet Waters yesterday, when he returned with his Harem to the place of Tebegragian on the Bosphorus. He has latterly been unwell though now better.

The Treaty said to be forming at London, by the Five Powers, principally regarding the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, is expected in Constantinople with the greatest interest by the Christians and Jews The former seemed possessed with the idea that it will also stipulate for the residence, at Jerusalem of 3 Agents, one for Russia, another for England and another for Austria and France charged with the superintendance of the interests and welfare of the Greek, Protestant, and Catholic inhabitants there. The more zealous even believe that Palestine will be erected into a tributary, though a detached province of the Empire. When Christendom was comparatively so weak and the power of the Musulmans of the East so great there was a feeling of religious devotion to the sanctity of the Holy Land and the protection of the Sepulchre of our Blessed Saviour which puts to the blush the apparent apathy of the Princes of Europe, whose position is now so widely different. The Jews, whose hopes are so easily excited, now look forward to a period, not far distant, when they will return to Palestine and become again a Nation, in a country which they consider theirs by divine gift. It has long been intended by some members of the Episcopal Church in London to erect a Church at Jerusalem for Protestants, and a sum of money was left for this purpose in the will of a gentleman who died some years since. By the last Steamer a clergyman well acquainted with the East, arrived here with instructions from Lord Palmerston to our Ambassador to obtain from the Porte a firman authorizing the erection of this Church and is it said H. E. will make every endeavour to procure one.

PERSIA.

By a letter, dated, Tabreez 29th April, we learn that Colonel Stoddart is set at liberty at Bokhara. Dr. Riach, after having seen the fortress of Gorrian evacuated by the Persians, returned to Meshid, and from thence he is to go to Teheran.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

SYRIA.

Aleppo, 3rd May 1841.

(Translated from the Arabic.)

"A great famine has happened in Aleppo, Malitia and Karbat, in so much that the people died with hunger, and sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed (a) and fed them withal."

(a) of the authenticity of these few words extracted from an Arabic letter we are perfectly satisfied. The seed alluded to is known in Malta being nearly like Hab or Aaziz, and which being kept a little while it becomes white like semola (very fine wheaten flour.)

CANDIA—The Phœnix brings news via Syra from Candia up to the 23rd ult., of a Skirmish having taken place between Tahir Pasha and the insurgents.

The History of Matta,—and the History of Sicily by the Canon Gregorio.

The Maltese complain bitterly, that their rights and privileges of ancient times are not fairly acknowledged by their present rulers. To offer an opinion upon the justice or injustice of this complaint would be to anticipate a result which I have not yet arrived at myself and would therefore be personally inconvenient. I am grieved, however, for the sake of truth and humanity, to receive this answer from a correspondent at Naples in reference to a book of undoubted probity and historic value.

"I have made enquiries for the history of Sicily by the "Canonico Gregorio, and cannot find it in Naples. It is "either so much read that all the copies have been bought "up, or so little read that the booksellers do not think "it worth while to keep it;—and the more so, am I sorry to see the inexcusable, the guilty apathy of an entire people, who whilst they pretend that the Sicilian historian has ably described and defended their rights and liberties, neither in the public libraries, nor at the disposal of a family, does there appear to be a single copy of this history. One would have thought that the first business of the Maltese press would have been to multiply copies of their champion and friend. alas, friend and enemy is equally neglected; by an ill thinking and apathetic people! But go into the public libraries, and the libraries of the convents, what horrid trash overwhelm the dusty shelves, what learned humbug, what intellect-darkening pages! and the small volumes of Gregorio, full of wit, feeling, humanity and liberty, (and the friend of the Maltese,) proscribed at Naples, seek in vain a refuge in these lands. (Editor),

---

We are astonished that Government should contemplate withdrawing the miserable pittance of L. 10 per month from Dr. Micallef, which hitherto they have allowed him for the publication of his "Collezione delle Decisioni dei Thibunali di Malta," a work which has been highly praised by the legal journals and juriconsults of France and Italy, by whom the Italian language is chiefly read. Publication is the best possible protection for right and justice in Courts of law—here the opinions and decisions of the judges are seen and read of all men—those who win and those who lose, on this "doubly dubious" field, have the satisfaction of seeing their causes laid before the world—and a check is equally placed upon all parties, the judge, the jury, the complainant and the defendant and such a system of publication is the practice of all civilized and enlightened countries from one end of the earth to the other.

We cannot possibly conjecture what motive could have induced Government to withdraw the contemptible allowance in question.—it certainly could not have been the amount. We heartily deplore such a strange and incomprehensible determination on the part of the Malta Government.

On the score of literature we are sorry for this conduct of Government; such a conduct is fatal to the cultivation of letters. In all countries of the world the patronage of literature is the essential care of the state, for experience has taught mankind that when the literature of a country is in a low and vitiated state, all is wrong. The Maltese will have reason to say to Government, when deriding their ignorance, as Earl Fitzwilliam said the other day to the Tory lords, who sneered most unmanly upon petitions signed by women who could not read—"Their ignorance is your crime!—the guilt is on your head!" Hitherto, the Government of Malta, and we may add, the public of Malta, have done nothing for the literature of this island, though the Liberty of the Press, has been conceded nearly four years. The small sums spent in a few newspapers, more with the object of gratifying friends in the mother-country with the news of the Levant, than any desire to benefit the island, are scarcely worth notice, whilst the press has been very much vitiated by encouraging every pretender, quack and charlatan who has started a paper, and by neglecting the more sober and useful journals.

Not one respectable book, of any compass, has yet issued from the Malta Press, and no individual has had the courage to venture upon such an undertaking, well knowing the "dire result." Nearly all the copies of the few small Italian works, which have been published, are sent to the Coast of Italy, and are sold there, or offered for sale.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES JUNE 5.

LIVERPOOL,—Thursday evening, 10 minutes to 7.—Still there is no intelligence of the Britannia. The "London," it has now been ascertained, was the vessel taken by Captain Arbuthnot, of the "Fortitude," for a steamer. She was in the same latitude and longitude mentioned by Captain Arbuthnot on the 25th of May.

LIVERPOOL,—Friday, quarter-past 10.—Up to this morning no news of the Britannia had been received.

The speculation in tea has not yet abated, nor is it likely to do so for some time to come. The reaction of yesterday caused only a temporary check to the very active state of the market, and did not by any means daunt those who had entered into the business, for, contrary to all expectation, and in the face of the general impression, that even the latest quotation of yesterday (2s. per lb.) would not be supported, the value of the leaf advanced to-day to 2s. 1½ per lb., which was about the current price on Change.

TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE GERMAN UNION.—The German papers do not all agree in condemning this treaty. The *Leipsic Gazette* defends it, and censures the *Allgemeine Zeitung* for the spirit of hostility to the compact which is exhibited in its columns. The latter journal certainly appears to be the principal organ through which the treaty is attacked, but, judging from the articles it publishes, the dissatisfaction must be great, especially in Wurtemberg. A letter from Stuttgard, dated May 23, says—"All Wurtemberg has risen up against the treaty of London, as if animated with one spirit. The same feeling pervades all the inhabitants of this city. On Monday the magistrates and the deputation are to meet. It is proposed to support the claim of the manufacturers by an address to the King, representing to His Majesty that it is not the cause of the manufacturers that the meeting seeks to promote, but that of the whole German nation. The municipal authorities mean to invite all citizens to sign the address. It is said that this address was agreed upon and drawn up in concert with the Bavarian manufacturers. A deputation has been sent to-day to Carlsruhe to endeavour to get a question on this subject put to the Minister in the first sitting of the Chamber." The Baden Chamber of Deputies adjourned on the 27th of May to the 21st of the present month, and in the reports of the proceedings given in the *Oberdeutsche Zeitung* from the 23d to the 27th, no mention is made of any question on the subject of the treaty being put.

SPECTATOR JUNE, 5.

While the Court were staying at Windsor, the town was enlivened by rather a startling incident. About seven o'clock on Monday evening, a most alarming fire broke out in the third floor of the house of Mr. Sayton, confectioner to the Queen, Thames Street, Windsor; which at one time threatened destruction to the whole house and the surrounding neighbourhood. Detachments of the First Life Guards and the Sixtieth Rifles were on the spot shortly after; and by the aid of the engines and a plentiful supply of water, the fire was got under before it had reached the drawing-room floor. The three upper stories were completely gutted. The fire seems to have been caused by the ignition of a foul flue, communicating with a beam in the laundry. It occasioned a deplorable loss; an immense quantity of confectionery, jellies, ices, preserves, &c. prepared for the Royal Montem breakfast at Eton College, and for the parties given by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood to celebrate that festival, were wholly destroyed by the water pouring down upon them through the house in every direction. To console the loyal tradesman, however, his fire furnished some amusement in high quarters; as soon as the news reached the Castle, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by Lord Uxbridge, Colonel Wemyss, and several others of the Royal Household, proceeded across the quadrangle on the North Terrace, for the purpose of witnessing the conflagration; but no view of the fire being obtained from this part of the Castle, the Royal party returned to the summit of the Round Tower, where they remained until all danger had ceased. Lord Melbourne and Major Keppel walked from the Castle into Thames Street, to observe the progress of the flames. Here the Premier was in some peril: his Lordship was surrounded by several of the swell mob; but the Police, who were on the look-out, prevented any depredation in that quarter. The fire was completely got under soon after eight o'clock. The house, furniture, and stock are insured in the Sun Fire-office.

LONDON MAIL, JUNE 5.

Manuckjee Cursetjee was a guest at the Mansion House on the occasion of the Lord Mayor entertaining the Bishops. On his health being given, he rose and returned thanks, with a very British, or rather Irish, accent. He said, that having visited England to increase his store of knowledge, where could he be more likely to find samples of all that was great, good, and valuable, than in the City of London? (Cheers.) He blessed his God that he had lived to see the day when he had the honour of associating with such a company, distinguished as they were for rank, talent, piety, and learning.

The East India Company having reduced the rate of exchange to 1s. 10d., the shipment of goods to India is likely to be considerably reduced.

Major-Gen. Robertson has been elected without opposition, a Director of the East India Company, in the room of the late N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Assam Company held on the 7th May was most numerously attended; a report was read, which gave very general satisfaction.

Russia, according to the St. Petersburgh Gazette, has issued orders prohibiting the transmission of opium across the frontier into China.

A floating Omnibus has been conveyed to Alexandria by the Oriental, for the purpose of conveying the mails and passengers on the Mahomedee canal, between Alexandria and the Nile, where they will be transferred to the little iron steamer, the Lotus, which has been recently established to ply on the Nile.

It is expected an order of her Majesty in Council will soon be issued, by which the duties levied at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Australia, upon articles the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, will be reduced to the same rates as are imposed upon similar articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions.

The Admiralty have decided on proceeding with the design of building ships of the line at Bombay, and F. T. Laire, Esq., has been appointed Superintendant for that duty in place of Mr. Allen, resigned from ill health, and proceeds to India by the overland mail. This is one of the gentlemen educated in the School of Architecture, selected for this important duty by the Surveyor of the Navy, on account of his skill, intelligence, and capacity for the office. F. Lane, Esq was Assistant builder, at Chatham Dock-yard. Mr. Buck, Inspector, and Mr. Weeks draughtsman, are to be his assistants. The former has a salary of 300l., and the latter one 240l. a year.

At a recent Tea sale, when the broker was about to put up the "Souchongs," ex Seringapatam, four or five of the breaks were protested against, on the ground that they were certainly dried leaves, but whether tea or not, was quite a different question. Mr. Bland stated, that this was the first time since the opening of Free Trade, that parcels containing doubtful admixture had been brought forward; and any dealer receiving such into stock would be liable to have it seized by the Excise. The orders being to sell, if possible, biddings were asked for, but in vain, every break so denounced being universally avoided,

Judging from the present state of public affairs, we may assure our friends that at least twelve months must elapse before any alteration can be made in the present scale of sugar duties, and probably six months longer before any change then made can come into operation. It is most likely that had the house gone into committee upon the proposition contained in the Budget, the duty on colonial sugar would have been reduced to 20s.; not that India need fear competition, at the present duty, except, perhaps, in the clayed sorts, which would under any circumstance have a protecting duty of 18s. per cwt.

DOVER, June 4.—A party of the 34th Regiment on their return to Dover, on Thursday, from Sandwich, to which place they had escorted some deserters on the preceding day, visited a beer-shop on the road near Waldeshen (if we decipher the manuscript correctly), with two women in their company. They left the beer-shop much intoxicated, and two or three hours afterwards the corporal of the guard was found shot, and near him one of the women. How he came by his death has not been ascertained. The coroner has issued his warrant to summon a jury, which will meet this afternoon.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

We have refrained from motives of delicacy announcing a forthcoming marriage, which has excited the greatest curiosity and interest in the highest circles of society. It is now generally known in those regions that the young Prince Nicholas Esterhazy is to be married at the beginning of the ensuing year to the lovely daughter of Lady Jersey. This promessa sposa is twenty-eight years of age—the future bridegroom Twenty-four. The young Prince it was generally thought was to be married to the daughter of one of the Sovereign Princes of Germany, a marriage to which his exalted rank and immense territorial possessions fully entitle him. The Prince's mother, we need not remind our readers, is niece to the Queen of Hanover. The Prince Nicholas Esterhazy is of the Catholic, whilst his future lady, we need not say, is of the Protestant, persuasion. This alliance will be a source of gratification to the friends of the parties on both sides of the channel, and, we trust, of permanent happiness to the parties immediately interested.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LADY FRANCES SOMERSET.—The mortal remains of the deceased Lady Frances Somerset reached Badminton, Gloucestershire, on Tuesday last, from Tunbridge Wells. The interment took place on Thursday, when her Ladyship's remains were deposited in the ancestral vault of the Beaufort family, the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord John Somerset, &c. attending the obsequies.

MORNING POST, June 5.

POPULARITY OF SIR R. PEEL.

During the division by which the House of Commons decided this morning that the further continuance in office of her Majesty's present Ministers is at variance with the spirit of the constitution, there was a great assemblage of persons in Palace-yard. After the result had transpired, Sir. R. Peel, on leaving the House, was recognised by the multitude, who accompanied the Right Hon. Baronet to his house, in Whitehall-gardens, with deafening acclamations.

We have received Madrid papers and letters of the 27th ult., but their contents are of little importance. An attempt had been made by the new Minister of Finance to obtain six millions of reals from some capitalists; but they were not satisfied with the security offered for repayment.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, APOLLO STREET, (OLD ADMIRALTY HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSCADDEN.